

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

VIOLET GOODWIN,)	8:09CV205
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	MEMORANDUM
)	AND ORDER
OMAHA HOUSING AUTHORITY,)	
ANDRIAS BELL, REGGIE)	
JOHNSON, and BESSIE EBOW,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

Plaintiff filed her Complaint on June 23, 2009. (Filing No. 1.) Plaintiff has previously been given leave to proceed in forma pauperis. (Filing No. 5.) The court now conducts an initial review of the Complaint to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

I. SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT

Plaintiff filed her Complaint on June 23, 2009, against the Omaha Housing Authority (“OHA”), OHA employee Reggie Johnson and two other individuals. (Filing No. 1 at CM/ECF p. 1.) Summarized, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants violated the Privacy Act and the Civil Rights Act because Johnson illegally obtained Plaintiff’s financial information and used it to terminate Plaintiff’s housing benefits. (Id.) Plaintiff seeks review of the decision to terminate her housing benefits. (Id.)

II. APPLICABLE LEGAL STANDARDS ON INITIAL REVIEW

The court is required to review in forma pauperis complaints to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). The court must dismiss a complaint or any portion thereof that states a frivolous or malicious

claim, that fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)\(2\)\(B\)](#).

Therefore, where a pro se plaintiff does not set forth enough factual allegations to “nudge[] their claims across the line from conceivable to plausible, their complaint must be dismissed” for failing to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. [Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly](#), 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1974 (2007) (overruling [Conley v. Gibson](#), 355 U.S. 41 (1967)), and setting new standard for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted). Regardless of whether a plaintiff is represented or is appearing pro se, the plaintiff’s complaint must allege specific facts sufficient to state a claim. See [Martin v. Sargent](#), 780 F.2d 1334, 1337 (8th Cir. 1985). However, a pro se plaintiff’s allegations must be construed liberally. [Burke v. North Dakota Dep’t of Corr. & Rehab.](#), 294 F.3d 1043, 1043-44 (8th Cir. 2002) (citations omitted).

III. DISCUSSION OF CLAIMS

A. Plaintiff’s Due Process Claims Against OHA

The court liberally construes Plaintiff’s Complaint to allege a due process claim against OHA. (Filing No. [1](#) at CM/ECF p. 1.) The court construes claims against OHA as claims against the City of Omaha. As a municipal defendant, the City of Omaha may only be liable under section 1983 if its official “policy” or “custom” caused a violation of the plaintiff’s constitutional rights. [Doe By and Through Doe v. Washington County](#), 150 F.3d 920, 922 (8th Cir. 1998) (citing [Monell v. Department of Soc. Servs.](#), 436 U.S. 658, 694 (1978)). An “official policy” involves a deliberate choice to follow a course of action made from among various alternatives by an official who has the final authority to establish governmental policy. [Jane Doe A By and Through Jane Doe B v. Special School Dist. of St. Louis County](#), 901 F.2d 642, 645 (8th Cir.1990) (citing [Pembaur v. City of Cincinnati](#), 475 U.S. 469, 483

(1986)). To establish the existence of a governmental custom, a plaintiff must prove:

- 1) The existence of a continuing, widespread, persistent pattern of unconstitutional misconduct by the governmental entity's employees;
- 2) Deliberate indifference to or tacit authorization of such conduct by the governmental entity's policymaking officials after notice to the officials of that misconduct; and
- 3) That plaintiff was injured by acts pursuant to the governmental entity's custom, i.e., that the custom was the moving force behind the constitutional violation.

Jane Doe, 901 F.2d at 646.

Here, Plaintiff does not allege that there is a continuing, widespread, persistent pattern of unconstitutional misconduct by OHA's employees, or that OHA's policymaking officials were deliberately indifferent to or tacitly authorized any unconstitutional conduct. In addition, Plaintiff does not allege that an unconstitutional custom was the moving force behind the termination of her housing benefits. Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed to allege sufficient facts to "nudge" her claims against OHA across the line from conceivable to plausible under the Jane Doe standard.

However, on its own motion, the court will permit Plaintiff 30 days in which to amend her Complaint to sufficiently allege a claim against OHA in accordance with the Jane Doe standard. Any amended complaint shall restate the allegations of Plaintiff's prior Complaint (filing no. 1), and any new allegations. Failure to consolidate all claims into one document will result in the abandonment of claims.

If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint in accordance with this Memorandum and Order, Plaintiff's Due Process claim against OHA will be dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

B. Plaintiff's Privacy Act Claim

Plaintiff alleges that OHA and Johnson violated the Privacy Act by "illegally" obtaining Plaintiff's financial information. (Filing No. 1 at CM/ECF p. 1.) The Privacy Act of 1974 regulates the collection and use of records by federal agencies. 5 U.S.C. § 552a. Liberally construed, Plaintiff's complaint implicates Section 552a(e)(2) of the Act. Section 552a(e)(2) requires government departments that maintain a "system of records" to "collect information to the greatest extent practicable directly from the subject individual when the information may result in adverse determinations about an individual's rights, benefits, and privileges under federal programs." 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(2).

To state a claim under section 552a(e)(2), a plaintiff must allege that a defendant failed to elicit information from the plaintiff "to the greatest extent practicable," and the defendant's violation had an adverse impact on her. See Hudson v. Reno, 130 F.3d 1193, 1204-05 (6th Cir.1997), cert. denied, 525 U.S. 822 (1998), overruled in part on other grounds, Pollard v. E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., 532 U.S. 843 (2001). In addition, to recover damages under the Privacy Act, the plaintiff must allege that the agency "acted in a manner that was intentional or willful." 5 U.S.C. § 552a(g)(4); Britt v. Naval Investigative Serv., 886 F.2d 544, 551 (3d Cir. 1989).

Because the Privacy Act's civil remedy provisions do not apply to private individuals, Plaintiff does not have Privacy Act claim against Johnson or the other individual Defendants in this case. See Dittman v. State of California, 191 F.3d 1020, 1026 (9th Cir. 1999) ("The civil remedy provisions of the Privacy Act do not apply

against private individuals, state agencies, private entities, or state and local officials.” (citations omitted)). However, it is unclear whether the Privacy Act applies to OHA.¹ Even if the court assumes that the Privacy Act does apply, Plaintiff has not alleged that OHA failed to elicit information from her to the greatest extent practicable, or that OHA’s violation adversely impacted her. In light of this, Plaintiff has failed to allege sufficient facts to “nudge” her Privacy Act claim against OHA across the line from conceivable to plausible. However, as with Plaintiff’s Due Process claim, the court will permit Plaintiff 30 days in which to amend her Complaint to sufficiently allege a Privacy Act claim. Again, any amended complaint shall restate the allegations of Plaintiff’s prior Complaint (filing no. 1), and any new allegations. Failure to consolidate all claims into one document will result in the abandonment of claims. If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint in accordance with this Memorandum and Order, Plaintiff’s Privacy Act Claims will be dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

C. Plaintiff’s Civil Rights Claims

The court also liberally construes Plaintiff’s Complaint to allege a claim under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. Pursuant to Title VI, “No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.” 42 U.S.C. § 2000d. To establish a prima facie case under Title VI, a plaintiff must demonstrate that her race, color, or national origin was the motive for the discriminatory conduct. Thompson v. Bd. of Special Sch. Dist. No. 1, 144 F.3d 574, 578-79 (8th Cir. 1998).

¹See, e.g., McColm v. San Francisco Housing Authority, No. C. 02-5810 PJH, 2007 WL 1575883, *13-14 (N.D. Cal. May 29, 2007) (questioning whether the Privacy Act applied to the San Francisco Housing Authority).

Here, Plaintiff does not allege that Defendants discriminated against her based upon her race, color, or national origin, nor does she allege that her race, color or national origin was the motive behind the termination of her housing benefits. Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed to state a Title VI claim upon which relief may be granted. However, as with Plaintiff's other claims, the court will permit Plaintiff 30 days in which to amend her Complaint to sufficiently allege a Title VI claim. Again, any amended complaint shall restate the allegations of Plaintiff's prior Complaint (filing no. 1), and any new allegations. Failure to consolidate all claims into one document will result in the abandonment of claims. If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint in accordance with this Memorandum and Order, Plaintiff's Title VI claim will be dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

D. State Law Claims

Liberally construing the Complaint, Plaintiff may also have state law claims against Defendants. Pending amendment of the Complaint as set forth in this Memorandum and Order, the court makes no finding regarding its jurisdiction over any potential state law claims. In the event that Plaintiff abandons or fails to amend her Complaint in accordance with this Memorandum and Order, the court will not retain jurisdiction over any state law claims and those claims will be dismissed without prejudice to reassertion in state court.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Plaintiff shall have until **September 17, 2009**, to amend her Complaint and clearly state a claim upon which relief may be granted against Defendants, in accordance with this Memorandum and Order. If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint, Plaintiff's claims against Defendants will be dismissed without further notice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

2. In the event that Plaintiff files an amended complaint, Plaintiff shall restate the allegations of the current Complaint (filing no. [1](#)), and any new allegations. Failure to consolidate all claims into one document may result in the abandonment of claims.

3. The Clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: Check for amended complaint on **September 17, 2009**.

4. Plaintiff shall keep the court informed of her current address at all times while this case is pending. **Failure to do so may result in dismissal without further notice.**

August 17, 2009.

BY THE COURT:

s/ Joseph F. Bataillon
Chief United States District Judge

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